

## Respiratory System MCQ Question Answer

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Question: 1. Air directly enters the tracheae via the

- Option A. external nares
- Option B. pharynx
- Option C. larynx
- Option D. bronchi

Question: 2. The rate and depth of breathing is primarily controlled by medulla by

- Option A. the oxygen content of the blood
- Option B. the nitrogen content of the blood
- Option C. receptors in the larynx
- Option D. the carbon dioxide content of the blood

Question: 3. The opening into the wind pipe or trachea is called

- Option A. larynx
- Option B. epiglottis
- Option C. glottis
- Option D. bronchi

Question: 4. The "mountain sickness" in persons climbing to high altitudes without the aid of oxygen cylinders is due to

- Option A. lack of sufficient amount of haemoglobin
- Option B. lack of sufficient amount of erythrocytes
- Option C. arterial hypoxia
- Option D. anaemic hypoxia

Question: 5. The iron containing haemoglobin pigment is a

- Option A. protein
- Option B. polysaccharide
- Option C. enzyme
- Option D. none of these

Question: 6. The process of breathing-in of oxygen rich air from outside is called

- Option A. expiration
- Option B. inspiration
- Option C. respiration
- Option D. oxidation

Question: 7. Ciliated epithelium in the trachea of mammals helps in

- Option A. sucking-in air
- Option B. pushing expired air out
- Option C. pushing mucus out
- Option D. keeping the alveolar air in circulation

Question: 8. Emphysema is a respiratory disease in which

- Option A. the larynx is closed
- Option B. the trachea gets narrowed
- Option C. the gas exchange area of lungs is increased
- Option D. the gas exchange area of lungs is decreased

Question: 9. The oxygen pressure in the alveolar air is

- Option A. less than that in lung capillaries
- Option B. equal to that in lung capillaries
- Option C. double of that in lung capillaries
- Option D. half of that in lung capillaries

Question: 10. In all vertebrates, the oxygen transport is through

- Option A. haemocyanin
- Option B. haemoglobin
- Option C. myoglobin
- Option D. haemoerythrin

Question: 11. The regulatory centre for respiration is situated in the

- Option A. cerebral cortex
- Option B. hypothalamus
- Option C. medulla oblongata
- Option D. procencephalon

Question: 12. Colour of oxyhaemoglobin is

- Option A. dull red
- Option B. bluish red
- Option C. bright red
- Option D. dull brown

Question: 13. The rate of respiration is lowest at

- Option A. sleeping
- Option B. running
- Option C. eating food
- Option D. playing

Question: 14. The functional unit of the lung is

- Option A. neuron
- Option B. alveolus
- Option C. bronchus
- Option D. none of these

Question: 15. All are lung diseases except

- Option A. asthma
- Option B. pericarditis
- Option C. bronchitis
- Option D. pneumonia

Question: 16. The maximum volume of inspirable air is called

- Option A. vital capacity
- Option B. residual volume
- Option C. inspiratory capacity
- Option D. any of these

Question: 17. Anoxia means

- Option A. absence of oxygen
- Option B. diminished amount of oxygen delivered to the tissues
- Option C. both (a) and (b)
- Option D. none of these

Question: 18. The term used to denote the difference in volume between the total lung capacity and the vital capacity is

- Option A. tidal volume
- Option B. ventilation rate
- Option C. residual volume
- Option D. all of these

Question: 19. The vibrations of which of these membranes produces vocal sounds?

- Option A. Glottis
- Option B. Vocal cords
- Option C. Vocal sacs
- Option D. Epiglottis

Question: 20. Internal respiration refers to

- Option A. exchange of gases between lungs and blood
- Option B. cellular respiration
- Option C. exchange of gases between lungs and atmosphere
- Option D. respiration in open air

Question: 21. The carbon dioxide pressure in the lung capillaries is

- Option A. less than that in alveolar air
- Option B. more than that in alveolar air
- Option C. equal to that in alveolar air
- Option D. similar to oxygen pressure in the capillaries

Question: 22. The oxygen content of expired air in man is

- Option A. 3 per cent
- Option B. 25 per cent
- Option C. 16 per cent
- Option D. 20 per cent

Question: 23. A normal man respire in a minute

- Option A. 25-30 times
- Option B. 10-15 times
- Option C. 14-18 times
- Option D. 20-25 times

Question: 24. The membrane covering the lungs is

- Option A. conjunctiva
- Option B. pleura
- Option C. meninges
- Option D. peritoneum

Question: 25. Pulmonary artery

- Option A. returns highly oxygenated blood to the left heart for distribution throughout the body
- Option B. returns highly oxygenated blood to right heart for distribution throughout the body.
- Option C. delivers blood to lungs low in oxygen
- Option D. delivers highly oxygenated blood in lungs

Question: 26. The respiratory tubes devoid of cartilaginous rings are

- Option A. trachea
- Option B. bronchi
- Option C. bronchioles
- Option D. none of these

Question: 27. The condition in which the body suffers from acute oxygen shortage is called

- Option A. anaemia
- Option B. deoxygenation
- Option C. detoxification
- Option D. hypoxia

Question: 28. Tissue respiration is a process by which

- Option A. carbohydrates are synthesised
- Option B. proteins are broken down
- Option C. fat molecules are metabolised
- Option D. energy is liberated

Question: 29. In response to high altitude hypoxia supply of oxygen to the tissue is maintained by

- Option A. increased alveolar ventilation and increased cardiac output
- Option B. shift in the haemoglobin dissociation curve to the right
- Option C. increased erythrocytes and haemoglobin content of blood
- Option D. all of these

Question: 30. The respiratory disease immediately related to cigarette smoking is

- Option A. hypercapnia
- Option B. pulmonary edema
- Option C. hypoxia
- Option D. emphysema

Answer Sheet

|    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 1  | C |  |
| 2  | D |  |
| 3  | C |  |
| 4  | C |  |
| 5  | A |  |
| 6  | B |  |
| 7  | C |  |
| 8  | D |  |
| 9  | C |  |
| 10 | B |  |
| 11 | C |  |
| 12 | C |  |
| 13 | A |  |
| 14 | B |  |
| 15 | B |  |
| 16 | C |  |
| 17 | C |  |
| 18 | C |  |
| 19 | B |  |
| 20 | B |  |
| 21 | B |  |
| 22 | C |  |
| 23 | C |  |
| 24 | B |  |
| 25 | C |  |
| 26 | C |  |
| 27 | D |  |
| 28 | D |  |
| 29 | D |  |
| 30 | D |  |